# Opinions of the US Constitution in 1787

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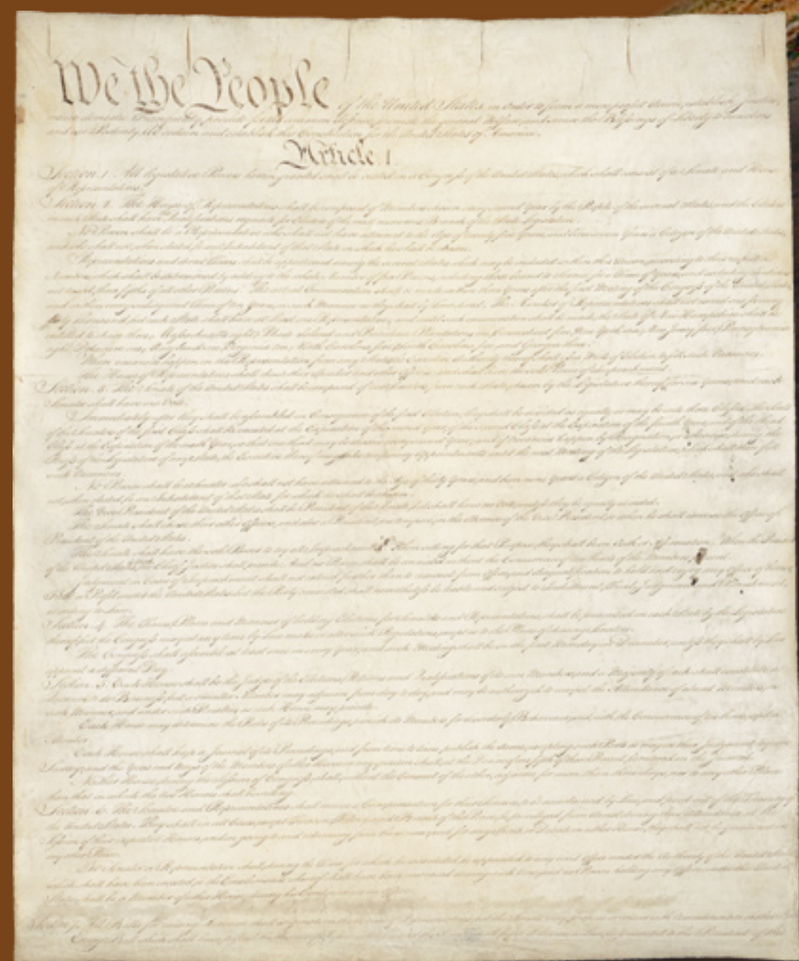
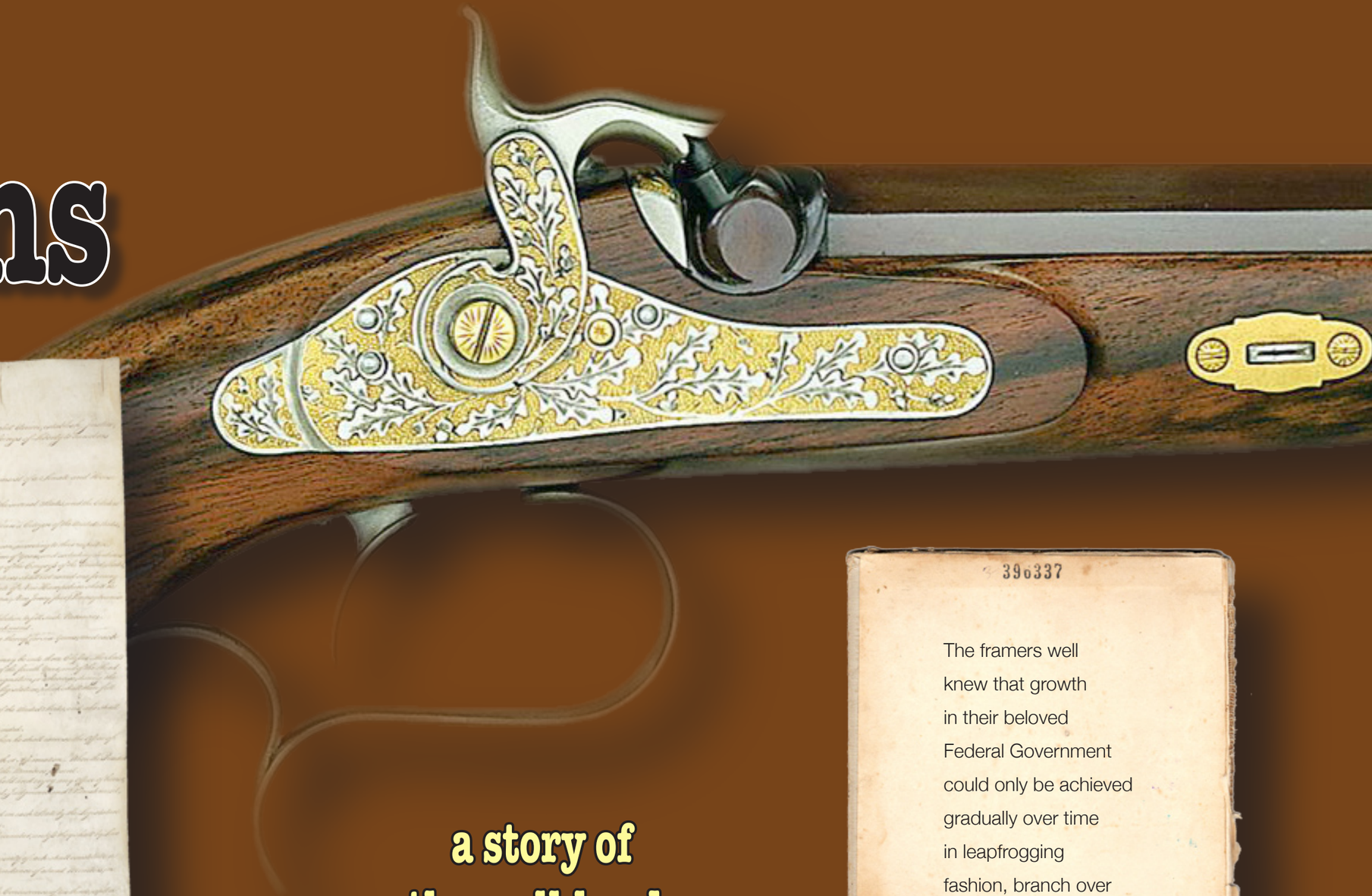
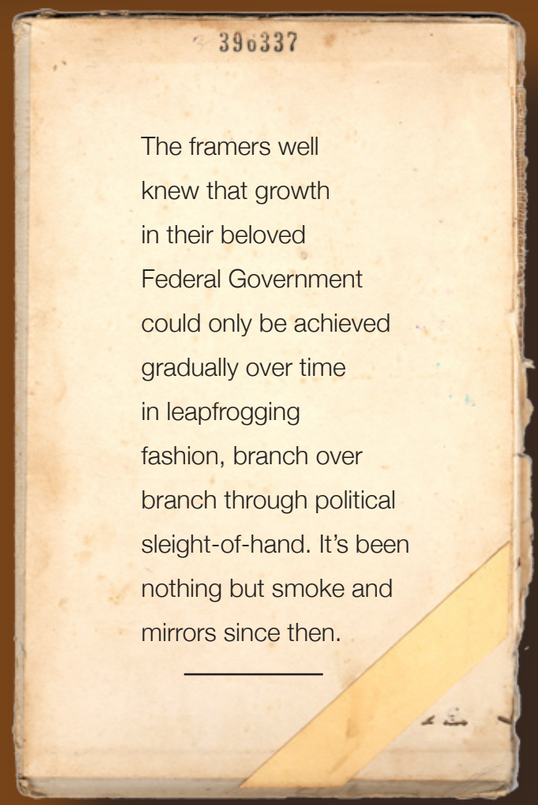
Adventure Story
by Jeff Prager

# Opinions



**a story of the well-bred, the well-fed, the well-read, and the well-wed...**



The new constitution was debated in total secrecy and the debates remained secret for decades

AMÉRIQUE
SEPTENTRIONALE
AMÉRIQUE
MERIDIONALE
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE
MER DU NORD ou MER PACIFIQUE
Cercle Polaire Arctique
Tropique du Cancer
EQUINOXIALE
BAYE DE BAFFIN
DÉTT. DE BAFFIN
GROENLAND
L. JAMES
L. DE FORTUNE
BAYE D'HUDSON
LABRADOR
CANADA
LOUISIANE
NOUV. MEXIQUE
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE
CUBA
JAMAICQUE
Kingstown
la Havane
Boston
Philadelphie
Halifax
Bermudes
Cap Francois
Port de Francois Drake
Entrée de Jean de Fuca
Entrée de Martin d'Aguilar
Rio de los Reyes
Côte vue par Tszirikow
Isles des Larrons
Mexique
Acapulco
Guatimala
Nicaragua
Panama
Carthagene
Cumana
Surinam R.
Cayenne
Côte Nuv.
Amazone R.
Orenoque R.
Mississipi R.
Delaware R.
Chesapeak
Hatteras C.
Lookout C.
Charles Town
Savannah
Mobile
Nouvelle Orleans
Pensacola
Mexique
Vera Cruz
Tampico
Campeche
Merida
Jamaicque
Kingstown
Grenade
Tabago
la Martinique
la Dominique
la Guadeloupe
la Barbade
Antigua
Saint Domingo
Porto Rico
Cap Francois
Cap Nord
Cap Tiburon
Cap de Gracias a Dios
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Cap Saint Augustin
Cap Saint Roque
Cap Saint Vincent
Cap Saint Blaise
Cap Saint Elie
Cap Saint Jean
Cap Saint Vincent

# Opinions Of The US Constitution in 1787

by Jeff Prager

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January 26th, 2014

It's All Class Warfare

Most of you might have to use their fake paper money.

Don't Drink Their Water.

Don't Eat Their Food.

Don't Buy Their Stuff.

This is not an endorsement for canned food. I don't eat canned food and don't recommend canned food. We should all eat organic. Bad Urbo Popeye! Popeye represents truth, justice and the American way. In spite he competitors, he stricts on and he maintains an undying devotion to Olive Oyl, the ty cow-eye. We should all strive for the same, we should all be Popeye's and Olive's.

Popeye and Olive aside, please eat a healthy, additive-free diet with lots of Fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, spices and herbs and make it organic when possible.

Use propaganda and radical tolerance as a tangy full stock, or "Whole In A Bowl" seasoner... stop pesticide-ration. Teach Your Children!

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Individual portions of this publication are partially, a mess and/or just Fun Fun but most of it is stuffy than. You'll figure out which is which. But MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, don't drink their water, don't eat their food and don't buy their stuff!!!

Because the banks and corporations! Only go to work! Don't go to school! Stop shopping! Stop consuming! Escape the dumpy economic system! Don't bind the corporations.

The founding generation certainly understood that the colonists of an empire could and would be treated as tax slaves or cannon fodder. This was the history of the Old World, and they had fought a revolution to escape such a fate. But the "*nationalists*," led by men like Hamilton and centered in New York and New England, also understood that life could be quite grand for those who managed and ruled over an empire. That's why his party—the Federalists—fought so hard and long for a much more powerful, consolidated, monopolistic government and for mercantilist economic policies.

It should be made clear early on that the Federalists won many of the essential debates and the expanding American Empire is a direct result of the Federalists contributions to the US Constitution. As an example, it's said that the framers believed in a living constitution, because they made explicit provisions for amending the Constitution of 1787. Yet most countries don't straitjacket their operations with a single rigid document that can never be changed except through an onerous, time-consuming and ill-conceived amendment process that's almost never successful and that is, in fact, anti-success at its heart.

Therefore, the "*living Constitution*" is a Federalist society boogeyman. It doesn't exist. We are confined by a document that can't be changed by the people and written over 200 years ago by men intent on competing with England, France and Spain on an international or global scale. They were the new "American Aristocracy" and their desires and goals included American Empire and that's the empire we see clearly today. The Constitution, in large part a Federalist and Hamilton construct, is doing exactly what it was designed to do.

Clyde Wilson has also made an important distinction between a "nationalist" and a patriot: "*Patriotism is the wholesome, constructive love of one's land and people. Nationalism is the unhealthy love of one's government, accompanied by the aggressive desire to put down others—which becomes in deracinated modern men a substitute for religious faith. Patriotism is an appropriate, indeed necessary, sentiment for people who wish to preserve their freedom; nationalism is not.*" Alexander Hamilton is generally acknowledged as being the most famous nationalist in American history.

As Clinton Rossiter explains, "*Hamilton's overriding purpose was to build the foundations of a new empire*." He dreamed of governmental "*glory*" that "*could reach out forcefully and benevolently to every person,*" said Rossiter. (Never mind that force and benevolence are more often than not opposites.)

To Hamilton's and other Federalists' claims that the government needed to be more powerful and consolidated, Patrick Henry sagely responded that the government under the Articles of Confederation was powerful enough to have created and supplied an army that defeated the British Empire. Patrick Henry stood firmly opposed to the new US Constitution and for those of us alive today watching the plunder and looting of cultures in Iraq, Libya and Syria, not to mention our own failing infrastructure and social services, it's quite easy to see why.

At the convention Hamilton proposed a permanent president and senate, with all political power in the national government, as far away as possible from the people, and centered in the executive. He also wanted "*all laws of the particular states, contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States [government], to be utterly void*," and he proposed that "*the governor… of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative [i.e, a veto] upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is a governor*."

In plainer language, Hamilton proposed a kind of "*king*" who would yield supreme power over all people, who in turn would have essentially no say in how their government was run. The states would be mere provinces whose governors would be appointed by and loyal to the "*king*." Under such a regime, all political power in the nation would be exercised by the chief executive and his circle of advisors, which would undoubtedly have included Alexander Hamilton as perhaps the chief advisor.

Hamilton constantly sought to reassure the states' rights politicians [the Jeffersonians] that state sovereignty would never be jeopardized by the new Constitution; yet he hoped to abolish state sovereignty once the Constitution was adopted.

He also promised, during the constitutional debates at the New York ratifying convention, that the U. S. Congress would never contemplate "*marching the troops of one state into the bosom of another*" for any reason. But as when he became treasury secretary he personally accompanied President George Washington and some thirteen thousand (mostly conscripted) troops into Pennsylvania to attempt to quell the so-called Whiskey Rebellion.

To claim that government policies that benefit small but powerful special interests at the expense of the rest of society are really "*in the public interest*" is an ancient political tactic. … But no government policy can be said to be in "*the public interest*" unless it benefits every member of the public. And this is a rare if not nonexistent occurrence in any democracy.

Hamilton was an American mercantilist, and he and his party (and its political heirs, the Whigs and Republicans) advocated special-interest policies that would primarily benefit politically connected merchants, manufacturers, speculators, and bankers at the expense of the rest of the public. The "*public interest*" rhetoric was (and is) an indispensable political smoke screen if they were to achieve political success. The wool must be pulled over the public's eyes with "*public interest*" rhetoric if mercantilism were to succeed. Jefferson and his political compatriots, such as John Taylor, saw through it.

Not only were there supposedly "*implied*" powers in the Constitution that only the wise and lawyerly like Hamilton recognized (*but that were foreign to James Madison, who like Jefferson was a strict constructionist*), there were also "*resulting powers*," Hamilton argued.

Thus, if the government engaged in an unconstitutional war of conquest and succeeded, the unconstitutional "powers" would magically become constitutional, in Hamilton's opinion. Taken to its logical ends, this argument implies that any action of government would be de facto "*constitutional*" by virtue of the fact that the action occurred. This is how Hamilton viewed the Constitution—as a potential blank check for unlimited powers of government. And this is exactly how the Constitution is working because it was designed to include Hamilton's "*magic*" which is "*interpretation*".

This is also how the Federalists became known as the "*court party*," the party of governmental graft, spoils, and patronage.

During the American Revolution (*and long thereafter*) the colonies or states considered themselves to be free and independent. This is the exact language that was used in the Declaration of Independence. They considered themselves to be independent countries, just as Britain and France were independent countries. In the eighteenth century the word congress meant an assembly of sovereign countries. They individually taxed their citizens and

borrowed as well to finance the war. When the war ended, King George III of England signed a peace treaty with each individual state, named one by one in the document, and not with some consolidated entity called "*the United States government.*"

The Party of Hamilton also used its power to make it illegal to criticize the government—the Federalist-controlled government, that is. With the Federalist John Adams as president, Congress passed the notorious Sedition Act, which was written so that it would expire the day Adams left office. Journalists, ordinary citizens, and even a member of Congress—Matthew Lyon of Vermont—were imprisoned for merely criticizing the government. In this context it becomes very easy to see how the Patriot Act and the National Defense Authorization Act and other draconian pieces of legislation could pass and be implemented today, more than 200 years later. In fact, it's a wonder these acts weren't implemented years sooner.

A Revolutionary War veteran named Anthony Haswell, who was the editor of the Vermont Gazette newspaper, was imprisoned for placing ads in Vermont newspapers requesting donations to help pay for Congressman Lyon's fines.

The Reverend John C. Ogden carried a petition to Philadelphia for the release of Congressman Lyon and was himself imprisoned for doing so.

At least twenty-one newspaper editors, all of whom supported Jefferson, were imprisoned. No Federalists were harassed by the Sedition Act. "*Everywhere men were being intimidated into silence*" by what the historian Claude Bowers called the Federalists' "*reign of terror.*"

Perpetual government debt… essentially relies on forced labor. Citizens are forced to work to pay taxes to pay off the principal and interest on the national debt. Not only are today's citizens turned into tax serfs by a large national debt, but so are future generations, who are of course politically defenseless. The Constitution of the United States was cleverly designed by the federalists to usher in an American Empire and today's civilian population is nothing more or less than Empire Fodder.

The third leg of Hamilton's mercantilist stool… was a nationalized bank that would be managed by politicians in the nation's capital (*even if ostensibly privately owned*). As with the national debt, the main purpose of the bank was to centralize and enlarge the state. It would also provide infinite patronage opportunities for the politicians who controlled it, just as the Bank of England had done for generations. Indeed, Hamilton's entire economic plan—of debt, a government bank, corporate welfare, heavy taxation, and a centralized state—was nothing much more than his attempt to clone the British governmental system of centralized governmental power linked to mercantilism.

James Jackson of Georgia was shocked at the boldness of Hamilton and his party in attempting to adopt the very kind of governmental system the Revolution was fought to discard. Upon observing the corruption of Hamilton's debt scheme, and hearing of his plan for a monopolistic, government-run bank, he asked, "*What was it [that] drove our forefathers to this country? Was it not the ecclesiastical corps and perpetual monopolies of England and Scotland? Shall we suffer the same evils in this country?*"

Upon taking office in March 1829, President Jackson decried the Bank of the US as a "*monster, a hydra-headed monster… equipped with horns, hoofs, and tail so dangerous that it impaired the morals of our people, corrupted our statesmen, and threatened our liberty. It bought up members of Congress by the Dozen… subverted the electoral process, and sought to destroy our republican institutions.*" As our fledgling country established itself philosophical wars were fought between the members of the governing elite. Those who favored empire were opposed by those who sought liberty and freedom. The empire builders won.

Everyone I've ever discussed the US Constitution with will argue, at some point, that the constitution has "*checks and balances*". I'm not any more qualified to debate the finer points of US constitutional law than anyone else, and surely far less qualified than most. Yet this is the primary substance, or one of them, that supports the very basic constitutional theory we all glossed across in high school and which also supports the many constitutional arguments we have today. Even if vaguely, we should all remember the "*checks and balances*" discussion we all surely had at some point in our public school history class.

Yet Josiah Royce, an outstanding American philosopher (*not generally on the public school history class agenda*) and the only philosopher to record and write about history, especially American history, tried very hard to illuminate us as regards these "*checks and balances*" the constitution is alleged to have, and which he believed it did not. In "*How the American Republic Died at Philadelphia in 1787*," my friend Gary Rae writes:

As Royce said:

"Civic Belief #1: Congress was given few specific powers. All else was left to the States and to the people. Ample checks and balances protect the Republic from federal tyranny.

Civic Belief #2: The Federal government has become so powerful only because despotic officials have overstepped their strict, constitutional bounds.

If #1 is true, then how did #2 happen?"

Or, to quote Royce again:

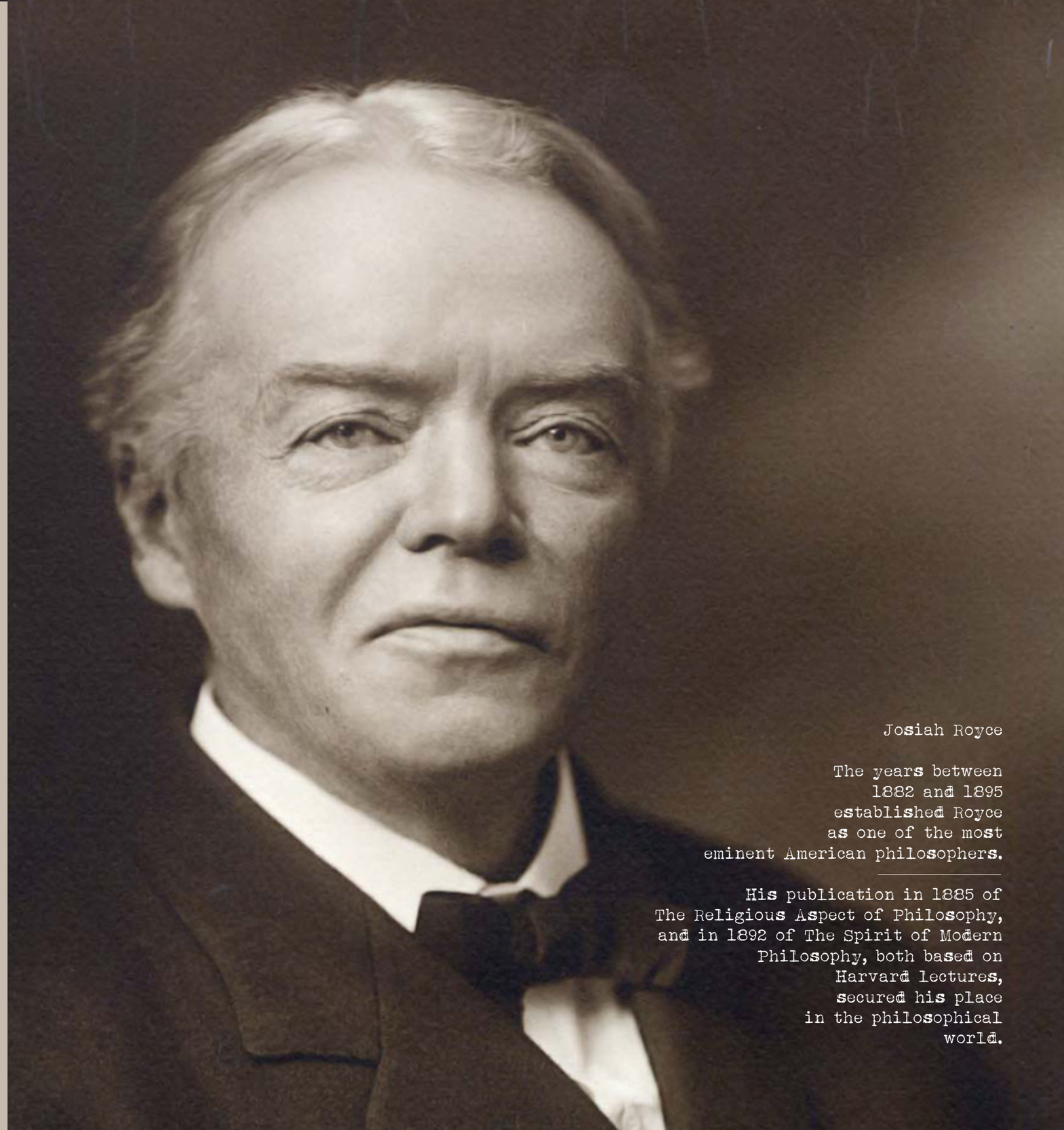
"During the ratification debates, sly, theoretical assuagements from the Federalists were the rule: 'Tyranny could not possibly happen with the Constitution's checks and balances!' Folks, there are no real "*checks and balances*" amongst the three branches of government. No branch has any real motive in restraining the others."

Exactly! Why would they when they are all three a part of the same entity: the federal government, which functions as one entity?

Royce goes on to say that:

"*The framers well knew that growth in their beloved Federal Government could only be achieved gradually over time in leapfrogging fashion, branch over branch through political sleight-of-hand.*"

Then there is the 19th century individualist Lysander Spooner, in his book, No Treason (1870):



Josiah Royce

The years between 1882 and 1895 established Royce as one of the most eminent American philosophers.

His publication in 1885 of The Religious Aspect of Philosophy, and in 1892 of The Spirit of Modern Philosophy, both based on Harvard lectures, secured his place in the philosophical world.

"*The Constitution has either authorized such a government as we have had, or has been powerless to prevent it.*"

If there is any lingering doubt of the Federalist's intentions, here are the Federalists in their own words:

When asked by a Philadelphia woman "*What have ye wrought?*," referring to the secret closed door sessions of the Philadelphia Convention, Freemason and Federalist Benjamin Franklin replied, "*A republic, if you can keep it.*" He knew we wouldn't and couldn't.

"*Experience has taught us, that men will not adopt and carry into execution measures the best calculated for their own good, without the intervention of coercive power…*"
- George Washington to fellow Freemason and Federalist John Jay, August 1, 1786

"*…virtue can only be exerted by a strong government. The right of coercion should be expressly declared.*"
- John Jay to George Washington, April 1787

"*The great fault of the existing Confederacy is its inactivity. It has never been a complaint against Congress that they have governed overmuch. The complaint has been that they governed too little. To remedy this [supposed] defect, we were sent here [to the Philadelphia Convention].*"
- James Wilson, Federalist, to the Convention

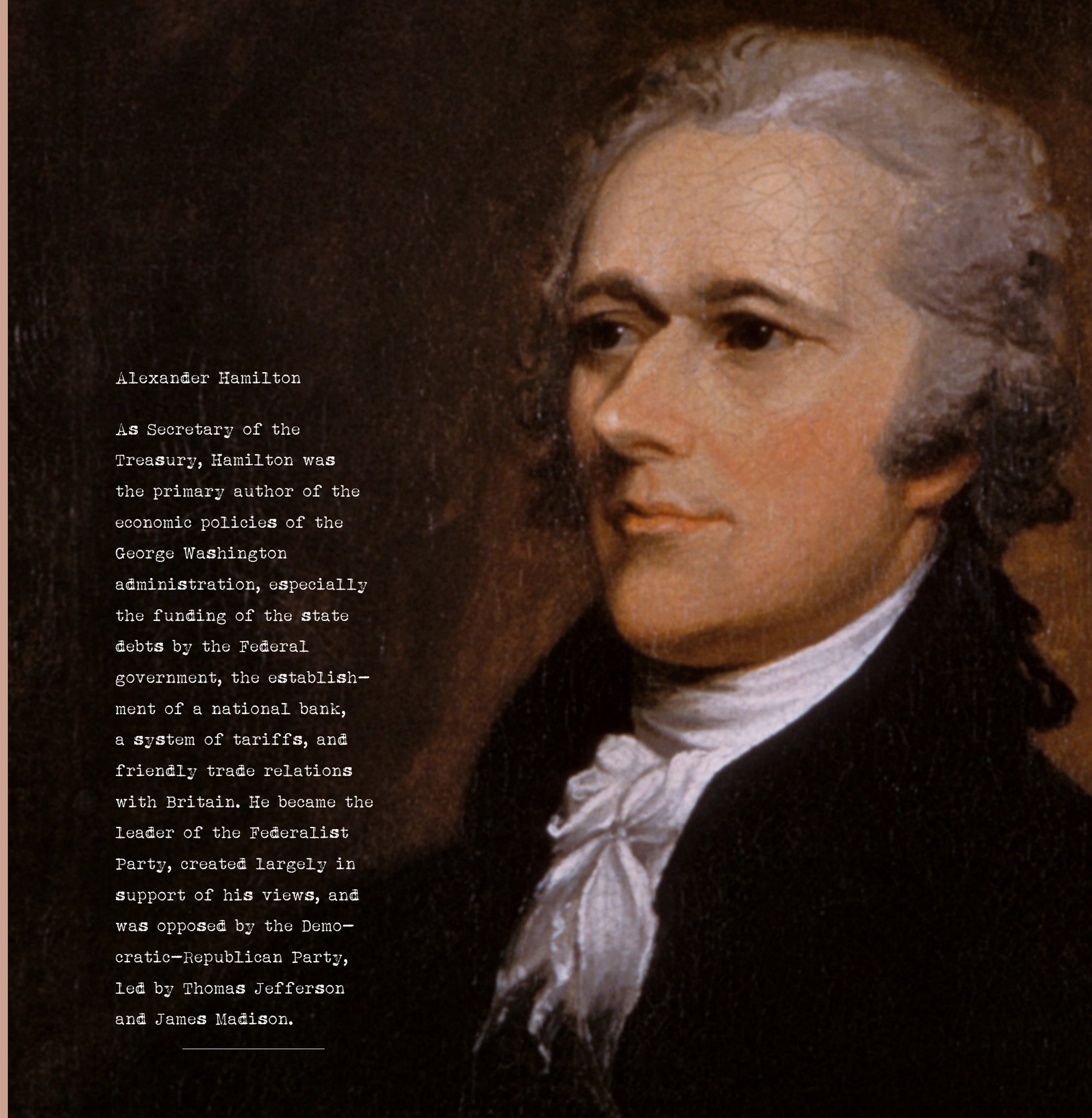
The Philadelphia Convention of May to September 1787 was not planned to achieve it's stated goal of "*revising*" the Articles of Confederation. Indeed, the plan, by the Federalists, was to replace our original constitution with a new one that would allow, over time, a gradually growing central government that would evolve into a global empire.

The deck was deliberately stacked against the defenders of the young republic. Of the 55 delegates to the Convention, 41 were politicians and 34 were lawyers, mostly from the mercantile cities and not the countryside. According to Maryland delegate James McHenry, at least 21 of the 55 delegates favored some form of monarchy.

The authors of the "*Virginia Plan*," which included Hamilton and was composed of those who had orchestrated the Convention in the first place, actually favored abolishing the states.

Hamilton is quoted as saying that the states "*…might gradually dwindle to nothing.*"

James Madison, Freemason and Federalist, proposed that the states be "*reduced to corporations.*"



Alexander Hamilton

As Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton was the primary author of the economic policies of the George Washington administration, especially the funding of the state debts by the Federal government, the establishment of a national bank, a system of tariffs, and friendly trade relations with Britain. He became the leader of the Federalist Party, created largely in support of his views, and was opposed by the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Governor Morris of Pennsylvania said, "*This country must be united. If persuasion does not unite, the sword will.*"

Only 8 of the signers of the Declaration of Independence attended and only 6 of the signers of the Articles of Confederation were there. Jefferson and John Adams were in Europe, Patrick Henry refused to attend, and Thomas Paine, Samuel Adams and Christopher Gadsen were not chosen as delegates.

14 of the delegates would later resign from the Convention in disgust and go home. So, the remaining 41 delegates, acting against their charter to merely revise the Articles of Confederation, instead scrapped it and replaced it with the foundation of what has become today, unquestionably an empire serving the interests of an international elite. And that, my fellow Americans, is how our republic was murdered in its infancy 223 years ago.

~ Gary Rea

If everything Gary Rea has written above is true, and I assure you that it's entirely true, then we've collectively been sold a bill of goods that's worthless. The US propagandized public indoctrination and education system is relentless. So thoroughly filled with lies and nuanced untruths that it could take decades of searching the available literature to find the straight dope, if that's even possible anymore, what, with so much of the historic record already subtly altered forever.

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"Trust crocodiles,
trust the hungry wolf in your flock,
or a rattlesnake in your bosom—
you may yet be something wise.
But trust the King,
his ministers,
his commissioners—
it is madness in the extreme!"

— Governor Morris

## Troubled Delegates

By 1786 a segment of the American Aristocracy recognized that the Articles of Confederation, the original founding document for the new United States adopted in 1777, had to be substantially modified. The Articles gave Congress virtually no power to regulate domestic affairs, no power to tax and no power to regulate commerce. If empire were to be achieved these needs had to be satisfied. Without coercive power, Congress had to depend on financial contributions from the states, and the states often times turned down those requests for money. Congress had neither the money to pay soldiers for their service in the Revolutionary War or to repay foreign loans granted to support that war effort. In 1786 the United States was bankrupt. Moreover, the young nation faced many other challenges and threats. The states engaged in an endless war of economic discrimination against commerce with one another and it impeded commerce to a crippling degree. Southern states battled northern states for economic advantage which eventually led to a civil war. In fact, some of the framers warned that the constitution, as poorly written as it was, would lead to civil war and it did. At the time our country was ill-equipped to fight a war and other nations wondered whether treaties with the United States were worth the paper they were written on. On top of all else, Americans suffered from injured pride, as European nations dismissed the United States as "a third-rate republic."

America's creditor class, the American Aristocracy, had other worries. In Rhode Island (*called by elites "Rogue Island"*), a state legislature dominated by the debtor class passed legislation essentially forgiving all debts as it was considering a measure that would redistribute property every thirteen years. Imagine THAT! The final straw for the new American Aristocracy came in western Massachusetts where angry farmers, led by Daniel Shays, took up arms and engaged in active rebellion in an effort to gain debt relief. Replacing the Articles of Confederation with the US Constitution was the result of fears by the elite class of rebellion by the labor class.

Troubles with the existing Confederation of States finally convinced the Continental Congress, the American Aristocracy, in February 1787, to call for a convention of delegates to meet in May in Philadelphia "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

Across the country, the cry "*Liberty!*" filled the air. But what liberty? Few people claim to be anti-liberty, but the word "*liberty*" has many meanings. Should the delegates be most concerned with protected liberty of conscience, liberty of contract (*meaning, for many at the time, the right of creditors to collect debts owed under their contracts*), or the liberty to hold property (*debtors complained that this liberty was being taken by banks and other creditors*)?

Moreover, the cry for liberty could mean two very different things with respect to the slave issue—for some, the liberty to own slaves needed protection, while for others (*those more able to see through black eyes*), liberty meant ending slavery. While the 15th Amendment gave Blacks the right to vote, Jim Crow, poll taxes, literacy tests and the Klan virtually annulled the amendment until Johnson's 1964 Civil Rights Act passed. It took our "constitutionally governed" republic from 1787 until 1964 to even begin to treat American Blacks with basic dignities which speaks towards the constitution itself.

## Who were the 55 Delegates to the Convention?

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention did not represent a cross-section of 1787 America. The Convention included no women, no slaves, no Native Americans or racial minorities, no laborers and no common people. As one historian noted, it was a "*Convention of the well-bred, the well-fed, the well-read, and the well-wed.*" The delegates included some very well-known figures from American history, such as George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. Other prominent Americans of the time, who might be expected to have been in Philadelphia, did not attend for various reasons. Prominent non-attendees include John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. To quote Jefferson, "*The Constitution ... is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the Judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please.*" Of course they've done just that because the constitution allows for judicial interpretation, as the framers intended so that in leap-frog fashion, the empire could take shape.

On May 25, 1787, a week later than scheduled, delegates from the various states met in the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia. Among the first orders of business was electing George Washington president of the Convention and establishing the rules—including complete secrecy concerning its deliberations. Several delegates, most notably James Madison, took extensive notes, but these were not published until decades later. Thus, the debates over our freedoms and liberties were kept secret from us for decades—much the same as the dozens of Executive Orders that are held in secret by our presidents today. Our government is critically designed to be able to withhold information and operating in secrecy is what it does best—and what it was designed to do.

The main business of the Convention began when Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia presented and defended a plan for a new structure of government (*called the "Virginia Plan"*) that

had been chiefly drafted by fellow Virginia delegate, James Madison. The Virginia Plan called for a strong national government with both branches of the legislative branch apportioned by population. The plan gave the national government the power to legislate "*in all cases in which the separate States are incompetent*" and even gave a proposed national Council of Revision a veto power over state legislatures.

Delegates from smaller states, and states less sympathetic to broad federal powers, opposed many of the provisions in the Virginia Plan. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina asked whether proponents of the plan "*meant to abolish the State Governments altogether.*" The battle between Federalists and antiFederalists was heated.

On June 14, a competing plan, called the "*New Jersey Plan*," was presented by delegate William Paterson of New Jersey. The New Jersey Plan kept federal powers rather limited and created no new Congress. Instead, the plan enlarged some of the powers then held by the Continental Congress. Paterson made plain the adamant opposition of delegates from many of the smaller states to any new plan that would deprive them of equal voting power ("*equal suffrage*") in the legislative branch.

Over the course of the next three months, delegates worked out a series of compromises between the competing factions—those wanting strong, broad federal powers and those wanting power to remain within the states. New powers were granted to Congress to regulate the economy, currency, and the national defense, but provisions which would give the national government a veto power over new state laws was rejected. At the insistence of delegates from southern states, Congress was denied the power to limit the slave trade for a minimum of twenty years and slaves—although denied the vote and not recognized as citizens by those states (*freedom and liberty were initially based on skin color in the new republic*) were allowed to be counted as 3/5 persons for the purpose of apportioning representatives and determining electoral votes. This increased power and influence for southern states where slavery was most prevalent. Most importantly, perhaps, delegates compromised on the thorny issue of apportioning members of Congress, an issue that had bitterly divided the larger and smaller states. Under a plan put forward by delegate Roger Sherman of Connecticut ("*the Connecticut Compromise*"), representation in the House of Representatives would be based on population while each state would be guaranteed an equal two senators in the new Senate.

By September, the final compromises were made, the final clauses polished, and it came time to vote. In the Convention, each state—regardless of its number of delegates—had one vote, so a state evenly split could not register a vote for adoption. In the end, thirty-nine of the fifty-five delegates supported adoption of the new Constitution, barely enough to win support from each of the twelve attending state delegations. (*Rhode Island, which had opposed the Convention, sent no delegation.*) Following a signing ceremony on September 17, most of the delegates repaired to the City Tavern on Second Street near Walnut where, according to George Washington, they "*dined together and took cordial leave of each other.*"

The names of several prominent Founders are notable for their not having participated in the Constitutional Convention. Thomas Jefferson was abroad, serving as the minister to France. Jefferson, in a letter to John Adams, would describe the delegates approvingly as a gathering of "*demi-gods*", something we should all keep in mind when discussing the motivations and desires of the founders. John Adams was in Britain, serving as minister to that country, but he wrote home to encourage the delegates. Patrick Henry refused to participate because he "*smelt a rat in Philadelphia, tending toward the monarchy.*" Also absent were John Hancock and Samuel Adams.

It seems that Patrick Henry was right, after all. Alexander Hamilton worked for the Rothschilds and everything Hamilton injected into the new draft of the US Constitution, and he participated vigorously, was on behlaf of the Rothschilds banking concerns for the new colonies, soon to be a new country, and soon to have a constitution allowing for empire.

Many of the states' older and more experienced leaders may have simply been too busy with the local affairs of their states to attend the Convention, which had originally been planned to strengthen the existing Articles of Confederation, not to write a constitution for a completely new national government.

From the 1786 Annapolis Convention, which recommended the calling of a Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, to the end of the last state ratifying convention in 1791, the process of drafting and ratifying the new United States Constitution, rather than strengthening the Articles of Confederation as had been originally planned, took nearly four years.

This is about the losers, the 582 men that voted against the new US Constitution in 1787 and why they voted against it—to keep their freedom and liberty, to keep everyone's. Today we have empire and these are the men that warned us about empire over 220 years ago.

In the ratification debates, the Anti-Federalists opposed the new US Constitution. They complained that the new system threatened liberties, and failed to protect individual rights. The Anti-Federalists weren't exactly a united group, but instead involved many elements.

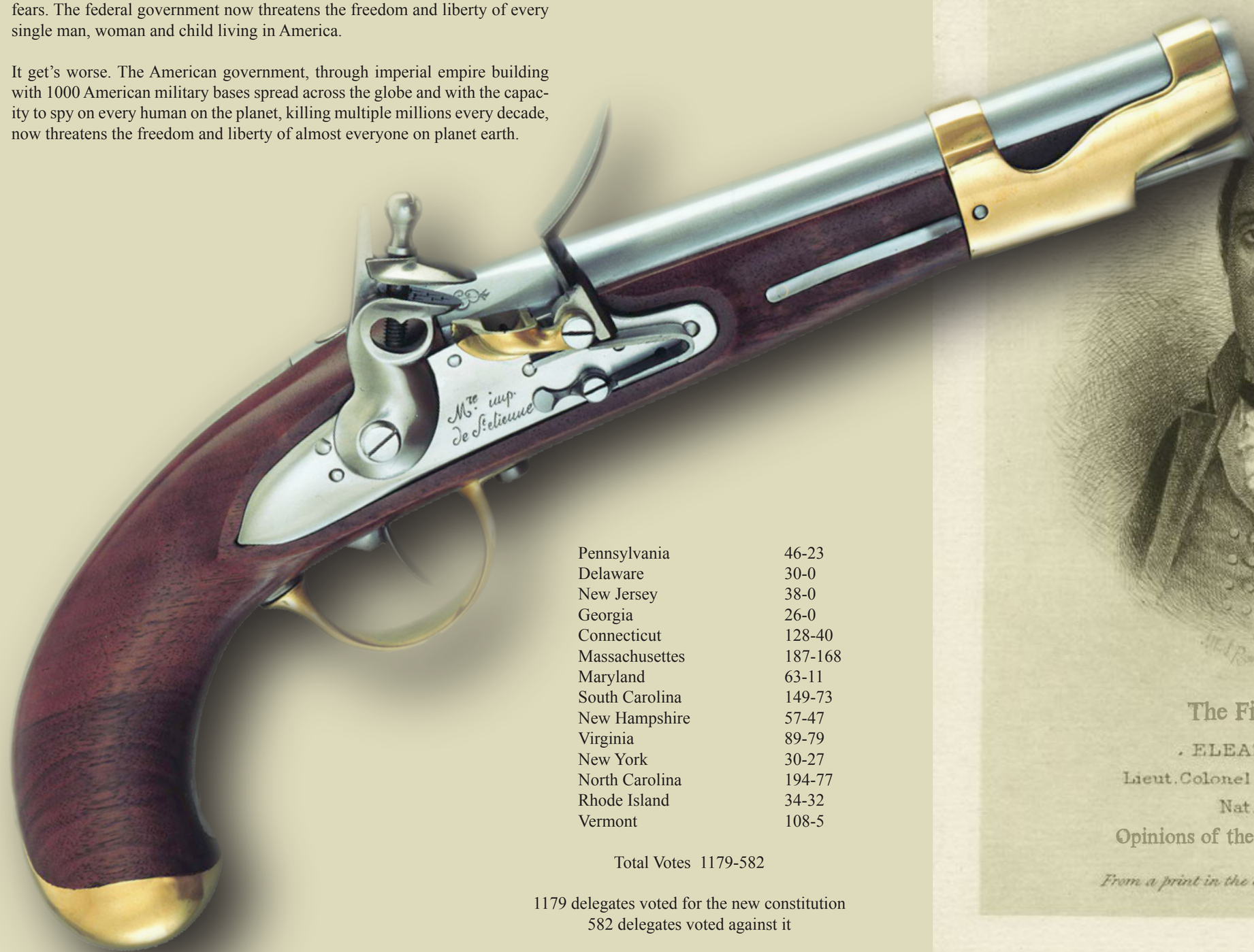
One faction opposed the Constitution because they thought stronger government threatened the sovereignty of the states. Others argued that a new centralized government would have all the characteristics of the despotism of Great Britain they had fought so hard to remove themselves from and it turns out that they were right. Still others feared that the new government threatened their personal liberties—these folks were right too.

During the push for ratification, many of the articles appearing in print in opposition of the new constitution were written under pseudonyms, such as "Brutus," " Centinel", and "Federal Farmer," but some famous revolutionary figures such as Patrick Henry came out publicly against the Constitution.

Although the Anti-Federalists were unsuccessful in the prevention of the adoption of the Constitution, their efforts were responsible for the creation and implementation of the Bill of Rights. In the final analysis, the Federalists won the debates, managed to garner enough votes for ratification and the new Constitution became the law of the land. As it turns out, we can clearly

see that today, in 2013, the AntiFederalists were right about their well-founded fears. The federal government now threatens the freedom and liberty of every single man, woman and child living in America.

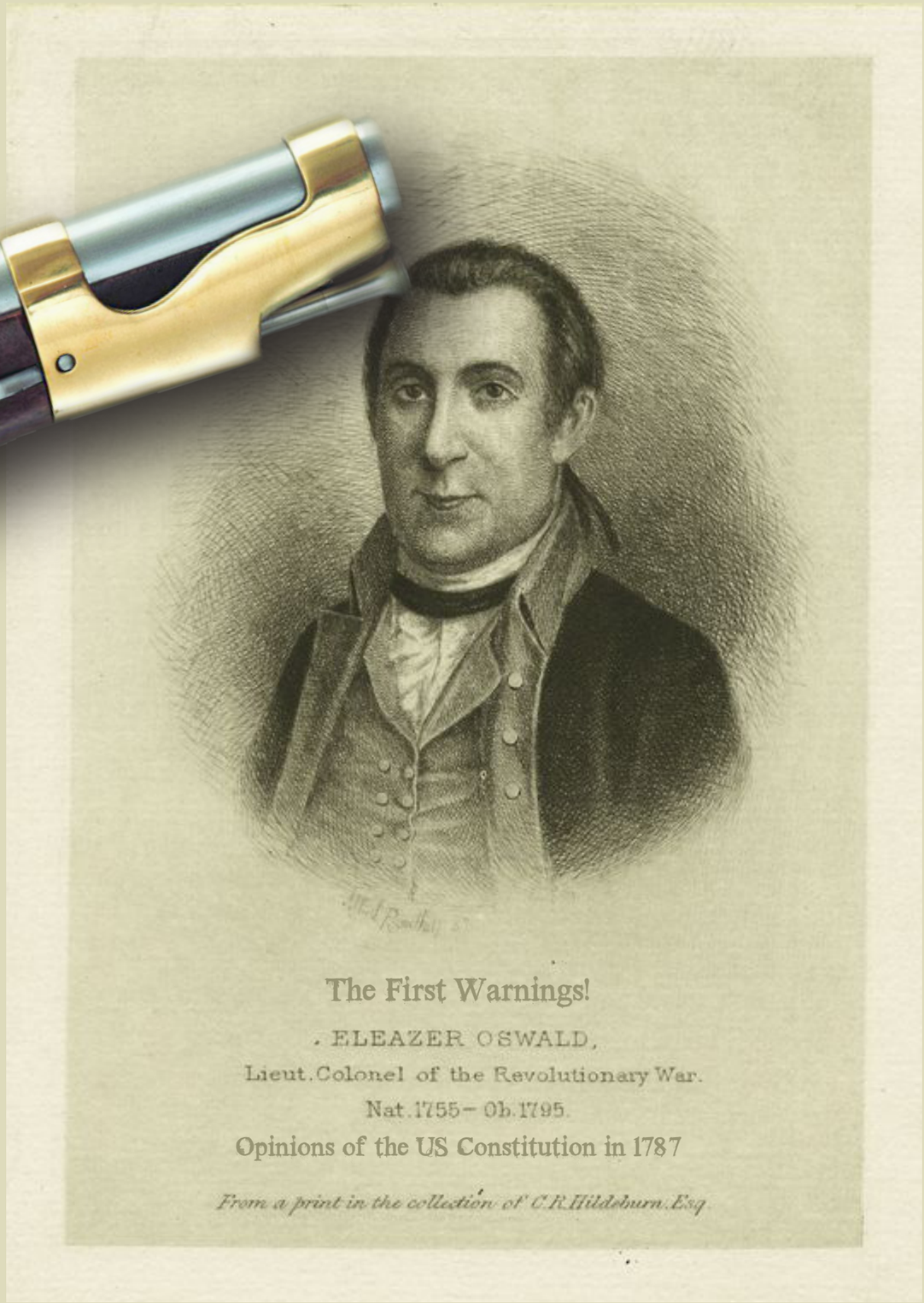
It get's worse. The American government, through imperial empire building with 1000 American military bases spread across the globe and with the capacity to spy on every human on the planet, killing multiple millions every decade, now threatens the freedom and liberty of almost everyone on planet earth.



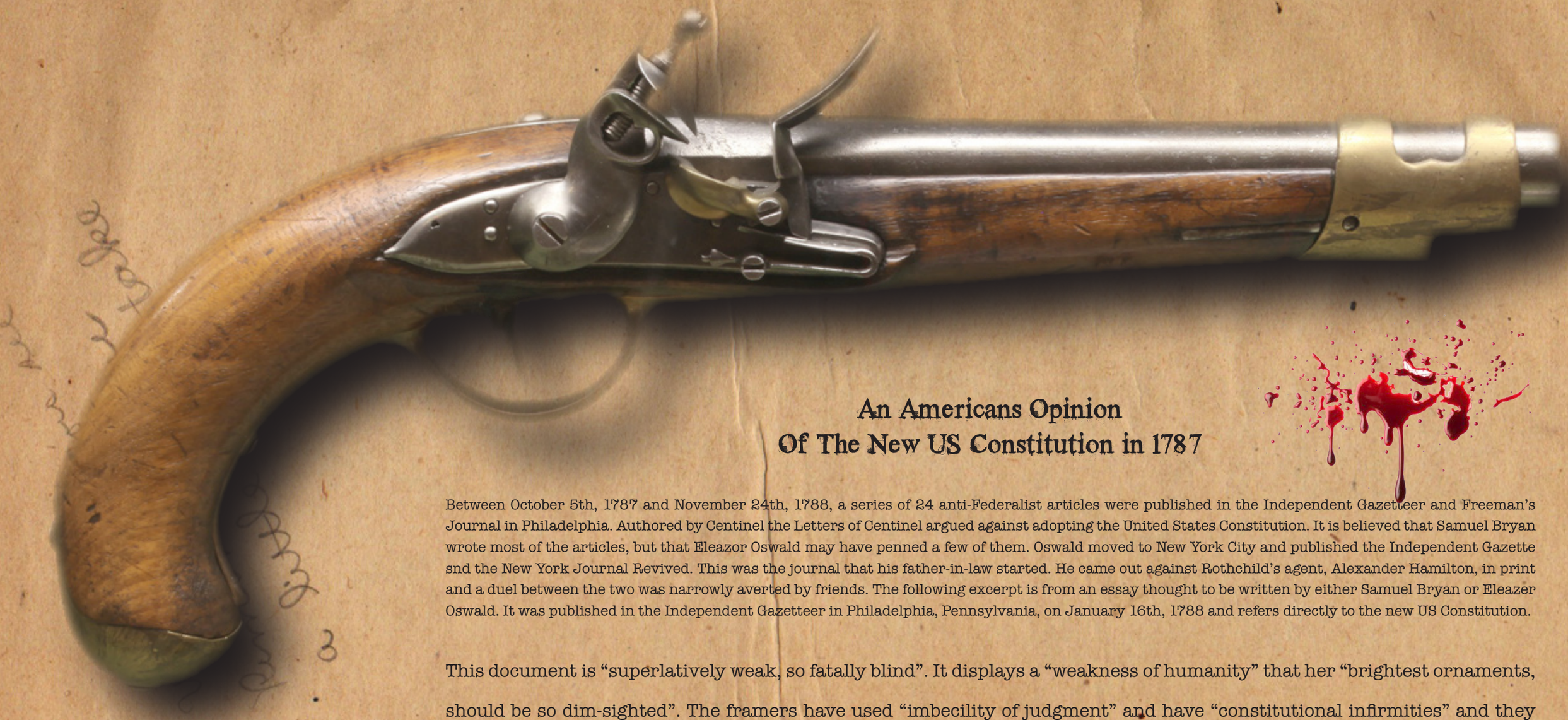

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 46-23 |
| Delaware | 30-0 |
| New Jersey | 38-0 |
| Georgia | 26-0 |
| Connecticut | 128-40 |
| Massachusettes | 187-168 |
| Maryland | 63-11 |
| South Carolina | 149-73 |
| New Hampshire | 57-47 |
| Virginia | 89-79 |
| New York | 30-27 |
| North Carolina | 194-77 |
| Rhode Island | 34-32 |
| Vermont | 108-5 |

Total Votes 1179-582

1179 delegates voted for the new constitution
582 delegates voted against it



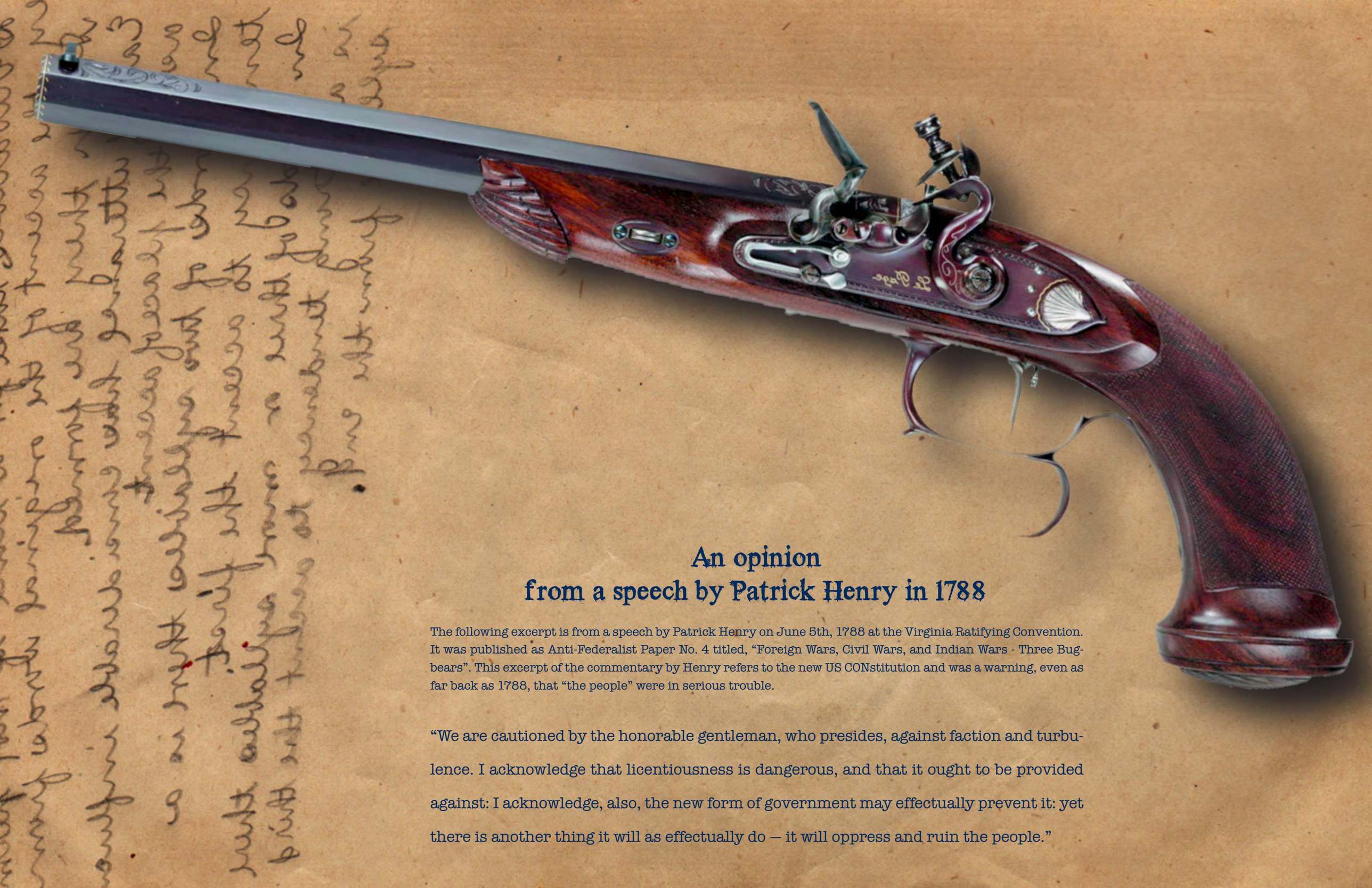
# The First Warnings:



## An Americans Opinion
## Of The New US Constitution in 1787

Between October 5th, 1787 and November 24th, 1788, a series of 24 anti-Federalist articles were published in the Independent Gazetteer and Freeman's Journal in Philadelphia. Authored by Centinel the Letters of Centinel argued against adopting the United States Constitution. It is believed that Samuel Bryan wrote most of the articles, but that Eleazor Oswald may have penned a few of them. Oswald moved to New York City and published the Independent Gazette snd the New York Journal Revived. This was the journal that his father-in-law started. He came out against Rothchild's agent, Alexander Hamilton, in print and a duel between the two was narrowly averted by friends. The following excerpt is from an essay thought to be written by either Samuel Bryan or Eleazer Oswald. It was published in the Independent Gazetteer in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 16th, 1788 and refers directly to the new US Constitution.

This document is "superlatively weak, so fatally blind". It displays a "weakness of humanity" that her "brightest ornaments, should be so dim-sighted". The framers have used "imbecility of judgment" and have "constitutional infirmities" and they may sometimes view the world through a "delusive" lens. It's a "flimsy and deceptive" document. The opinions of great men, the framers, are either "the dictates of ambition or private interest."



# An opinion
# from a speech by Patrick Henry in 1788

The following excerpt is from a speech by Patrick Henry on June 5th, 1788 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention. It was published as Anti-Federalist Paper No. 4 titled, “Foreign Wars, Civil Wars, and Indian Wars - Three Bugbears”. This excerpt of the commentary by Henry refers to the new US CONstitution and was a warning, even as far back as 1788, that “the people” were in serious trouble.

“We are cautioned by the honorable gentleman, who presides, against faction and turbulence. I acknowledge that licentiousness is dangerous, and that it ought to be provided against: I acknowledge, also, the new form of government may effectually prevent it: yet there is another thing it will as effectually do — it will oppress and ruin the people.”

The New Jersey Colonial Copper

Long before the New Jersey Turnpike, and even before the first official coins of the new United States, the state of New Jersey struck its own coins! This is an example of a New Jersey Colonial Copper, struck in 1787 by the moneyer Walter Mould at Morristown. These New Jersey copper coins were struck between 1786 and 1790 and 3 million copies were made at Elizabeth, Rahway and Morristown during that time. It features the old latin name of the colony, "NOVA CAESAREA" and a horse and the date 1787. The other side of the coin has a shield and the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM.

## Another excerpt from Patrick Henrys 1788 speech

The following excerpt is from a speech by Patrick Henry on June 5th, 1788 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention. It was published as Anti-Federalist Paper No. 4 titled, "Foreign Wars, Civil Wars, and Indian Wars - Three Bugbears". The commentary refers to the original reason for the Constitutional Convention which was to adjust and make better the Articles of Confederation but not to rewrite them completely.

"It is not sufficient to feign mere imaginary dangers; there must be a dreadful reality. The great question between us is: Does that reality exist? These dangers are partially attributed to bad laws, execrated by the community at large. It is said the people wish to change the government. I should be happy to meet them on that ground. Should the people wish to change it, we should be innocent of the dangers. It is a fact that the people do not wish to change their government."

## An Anonymous Public Opinion Of The New US Constitution in 1787

The following excerpt is from an essay by an unknown author published to the Boston Gazette and Country Journal on November 26th, 1787. The author, in reference to the new constitution feels that they're "cramming it down the throats of the people" and that there are those that wish to "erect an aristocracy" in the state of Massachusetts who are now attempting to do the same at the federal level.

The hideous daemon of Aristocracy has hitherto had so much influence as to bar the channels of investigation, preclude the people from inquiry and extinguish every spark of liberal information of its qualities.

Those furious zealots who are for cramming it down the throats of the people, without allowing them either time or opportunity to scan or weigh it in the balance of their understandings, bear the same marks in their features as those who have been long wishing to erect an aristocracy in This Commonwealth [of Massachusetts]."

## The 1787 Brasher Doubloon

A rare 1787 gold coin sold for $7.4M in an auction, one of the highest prices ever paid for a gold coin. The rare 1787 gold Brasher doubloon was purchased by a Wall Street investment firm and a New Orleans-based coin and precious metals company, Blanchard and Co., brokered the deal—identities of the buyer and seller were not disclosed. Minted by Ephraim Brasher, a goldsmith and neighbor of George Washington, the coin contains 26.66 grams of gold, slightly less than an ounce. The Brasher doubloon (at right and on previous page) is considered the first American-made gold coin denominated in dollars; the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia didn't begin striking coins until the 1790s.

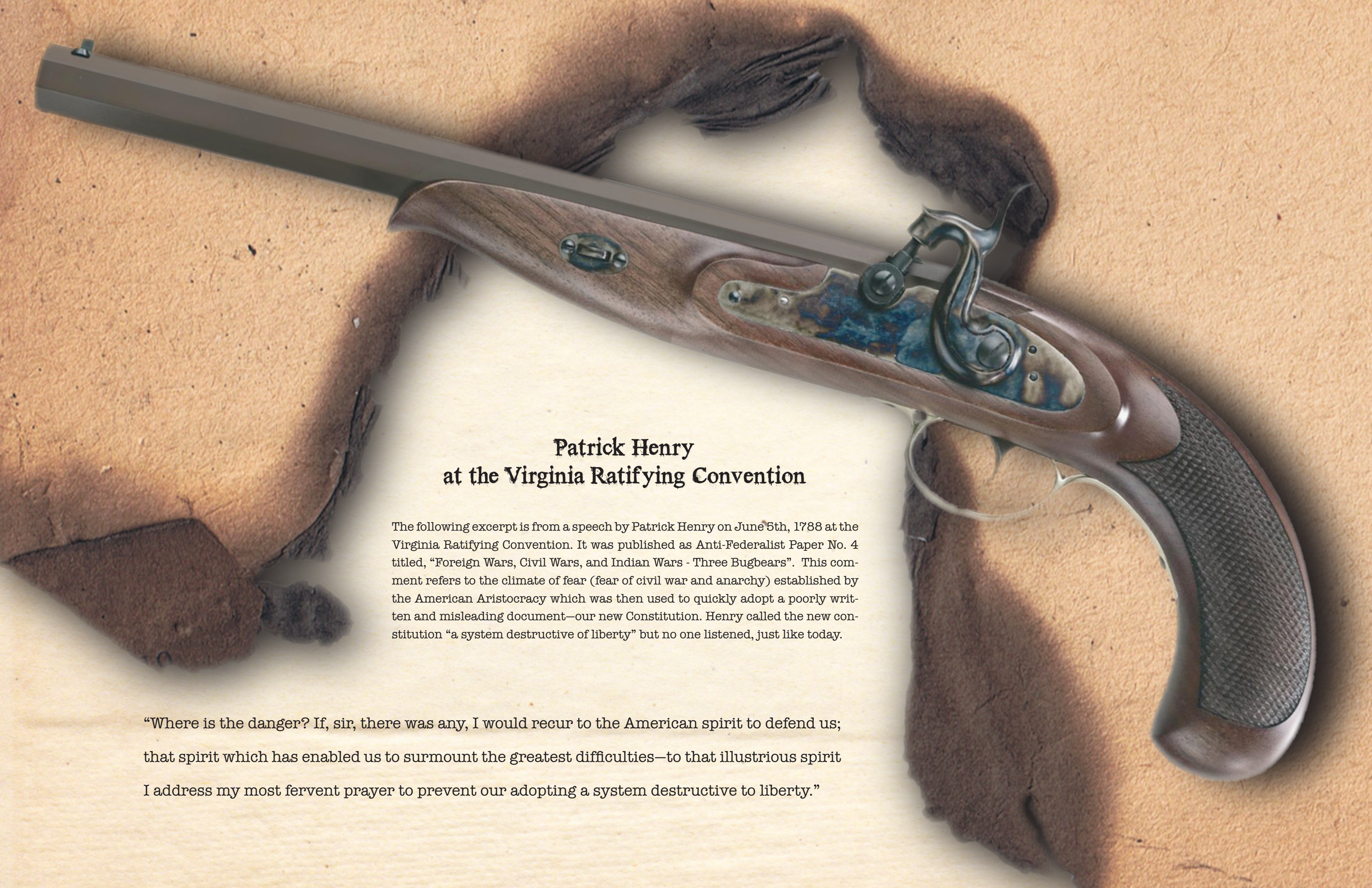
The 1787 Brasher Doubloon, seen here and on the previous page, is an impressive example of early American design. The debate continues as to which side of the coin is the obverse, but most numismatists now agree that the landscape side of the coin is the obverse. The coin features the radiant sun just behind the peak of a mountain with the sea in front. Brasher's name is boldly engraved in caps below the sea. The landscape is framed by a circle of beads. Along the periphery of the coin, separated by rosettes, are the legends "NOVA EBORAC," which is the Latin name for New York, "COLUMBIA" and the state motto "EXCELSIOR." Translated literally, the legend means New York, America, Ever Upward. "Excelsior" remains the New York State motto to this day. The reverse depicts a proud, heraldic eagle with its wings displayed. The eagle is facing right and its head is surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars, symbolizing the thirteen original states. Across the eagle's breast is a shield. In the right talon, representing peace, are olive branches, and in the left talon are the arrows of war. The entire eagle is encircled by a wreath. At the bottom edge of the coin is the date with rosettes placed on either side. At the top edge is the inscription "UNUM E PLURIBUS" (One From Many) which is separated by two six-pointed stars.

The coin is called a Doubloon because it is approximately equal in weight to the Spanish Doubloon which circulated actively in colonial America. A value of $16 was initially attributed to the coin, but later research shows that this value was erroneously placed and the "Doubloon" was actually worth $15 at the time of issue. This value was first suggested in a comprehensive article about Brasher Doubloons written by numismatist William Swoger and published in the June 1, 1992 issue of Coin World magazine. Additional information about weights and measures of the era was published in the 1993 book, "Money of the American Colonies and Confederation," by Phil Mossman. It's interesting reading.

## An Americans Opinion Of The New US Constitution in 1787

The following excerpt is from an essay by an unknown author published to the Boston Gazette and Country Journal on November 26th, 1787. The commentary accuses certain members of the Constitutional Convention of desiring to establish an empire that could compete on a global scale with England, France and Spain in their new world colonization.

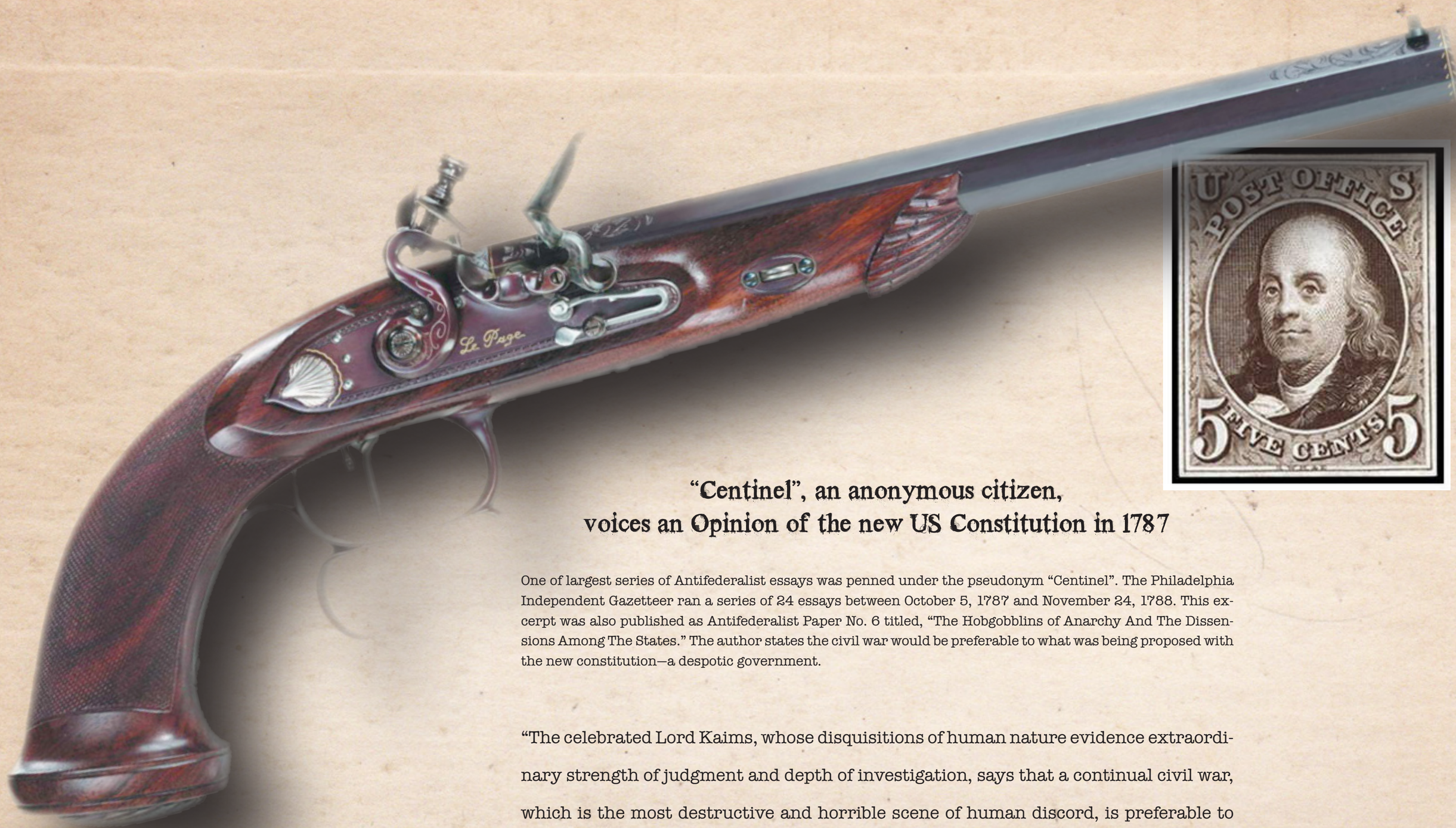
That it is requisite in order to keep us at peace among ourselves, is doubtful. That it is necessary, to prevent foreigners from dividing us, or interfering in our government, I deny positively; and, after all, I have strong doubts whether all its advantages are not more specious than solid. We are vain, like other nations. We wish to make a noise in the world; and feel hurt that Europeans are not so attentive to America in peace, as they were to America in war. We are also, no doubt, desirous of cutting a figure in history. Should we not reflect, that quiet is happiness? That content and pomp are incompatible? I have either read or heard this truth, which the Americans should never forget: That the silence of historians is the surest record of the happiness of a people. The Swiss have been four hundred years the envy of mankind, and there is yet scarcely an history of their nation. What is history, but a disgusting and painful detail of the butcheries of conquerors, and the woeful calamities of the conquered?



## Patrick Henry
## at the Virginia Ratifying Convention

The following excerpt is from a speech by Patrick Henry on June 5th, 1788 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention. It was published as Anti-Federalist Paper No. 4 titled, "Foreign Wars, Civil Wars, and Indian Wars - Three Bugbears". This comment refers to the climate of fear (fear of civil war and anarchy) established by the American Aristocracy which was then used to quickly adopt a poorly written and misleading document—our new Constitution. Henry called the new constitution "a system destructive of liberty" but no one listened, just like today.

"Where is the danger? If, sir, there was any, I would recur to the American spirit to defend us; that spirit which has enabled us to surmount the greatest difficulties—to that illustrious spirit I address my most fervent prayer to prevent our adopting a system destructive to liberty."




## "Centinel", an anonymous citizen, voices an Opinion of the new US Constitution in 1787

One of largest series of Antifederalist essays was penned under the pseudonym "Centinel". The Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer ran a series of 24 essays between October 5, 1787 and November 24, 1788. This excerpt was also published as Antifederalist Paper No. 6 titled, "The Hobgobblins of Anarchy And The Dissensions Among The States." The author states the civil war would be preferable to what was being proposed with the new constitution—a despotic government.

"The celebrated Lord Kaims, whose disquisitions of human nature evidence extraordinary strength of judgment and depth of investigation, says that a continual civil war, which is the most destructive and horrible scene of human discord, is preferable to the uniformity of wretchedness and misery attendant upon despotism; of all possible evils, as I observed in my first number, this is the worst and the most to be dreaded."

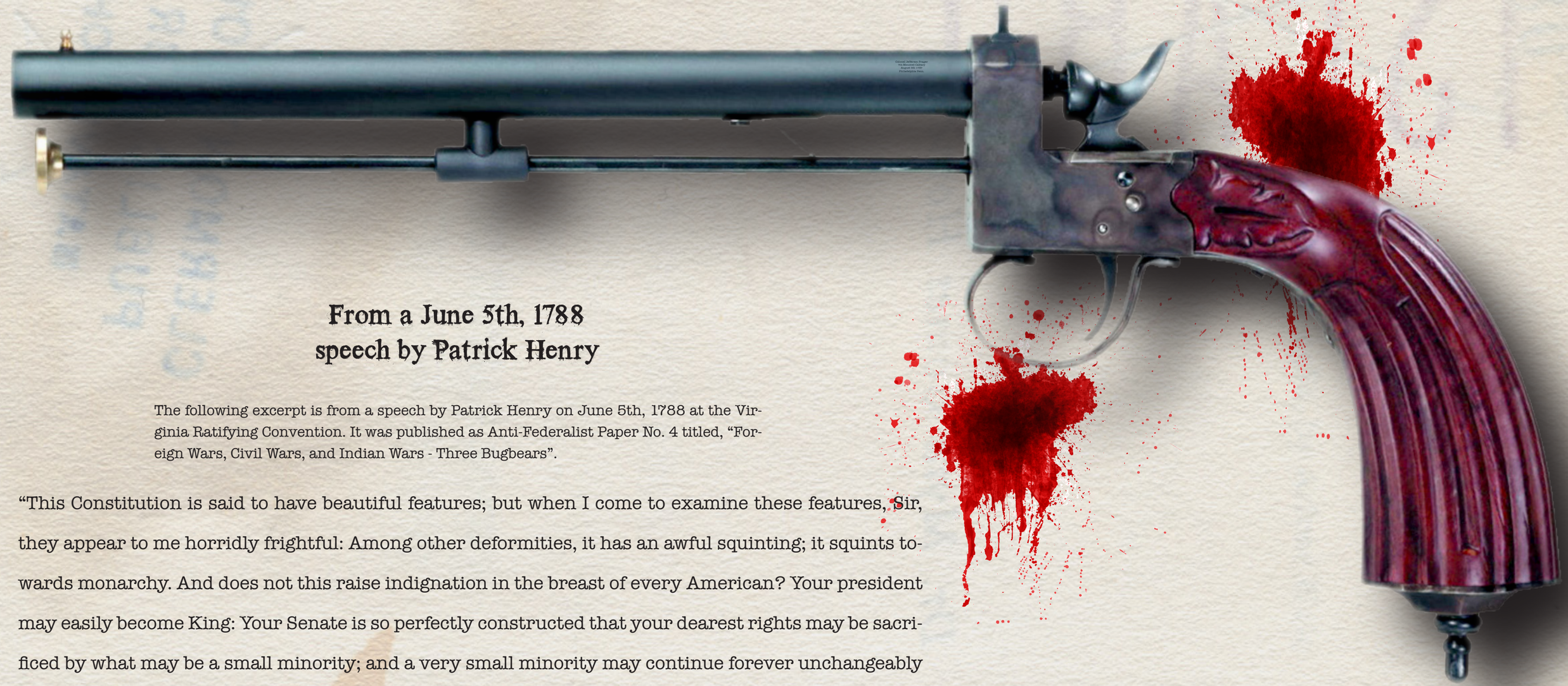
During the American Revolution, the colonies became independent states; freed from British monetary regulations, they issued paper money to pay for military expenses. The Continental Congress also issued paper money during the Revolution, known as Continental currency, to fund the war effort. Both state and Continental currency depreciated rapidly, becoming practically worthless by the end of the war.

## "Philanthropos", an anonymous editorial contributor, warns of tyranny sinking its teeth in deeper than ever before in 1787

"Philanthropos," (an anonymous Virginia Antifederalist) made the comment at right which appeared in The Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser, December 6, 1787.

"The new constitution in its present form is calculated to produce despotism, thraldom and confusion, and if the United States do swallow it, they will find it a bolus, that will create convulsions to their utmost extremities. Were they mine enemies, the worst imprecation I could devise would be, may they adopt it. For tyranny, where it has been chained (as for a few years past) is always more cursed, and sticks its teeth in deeper than before."

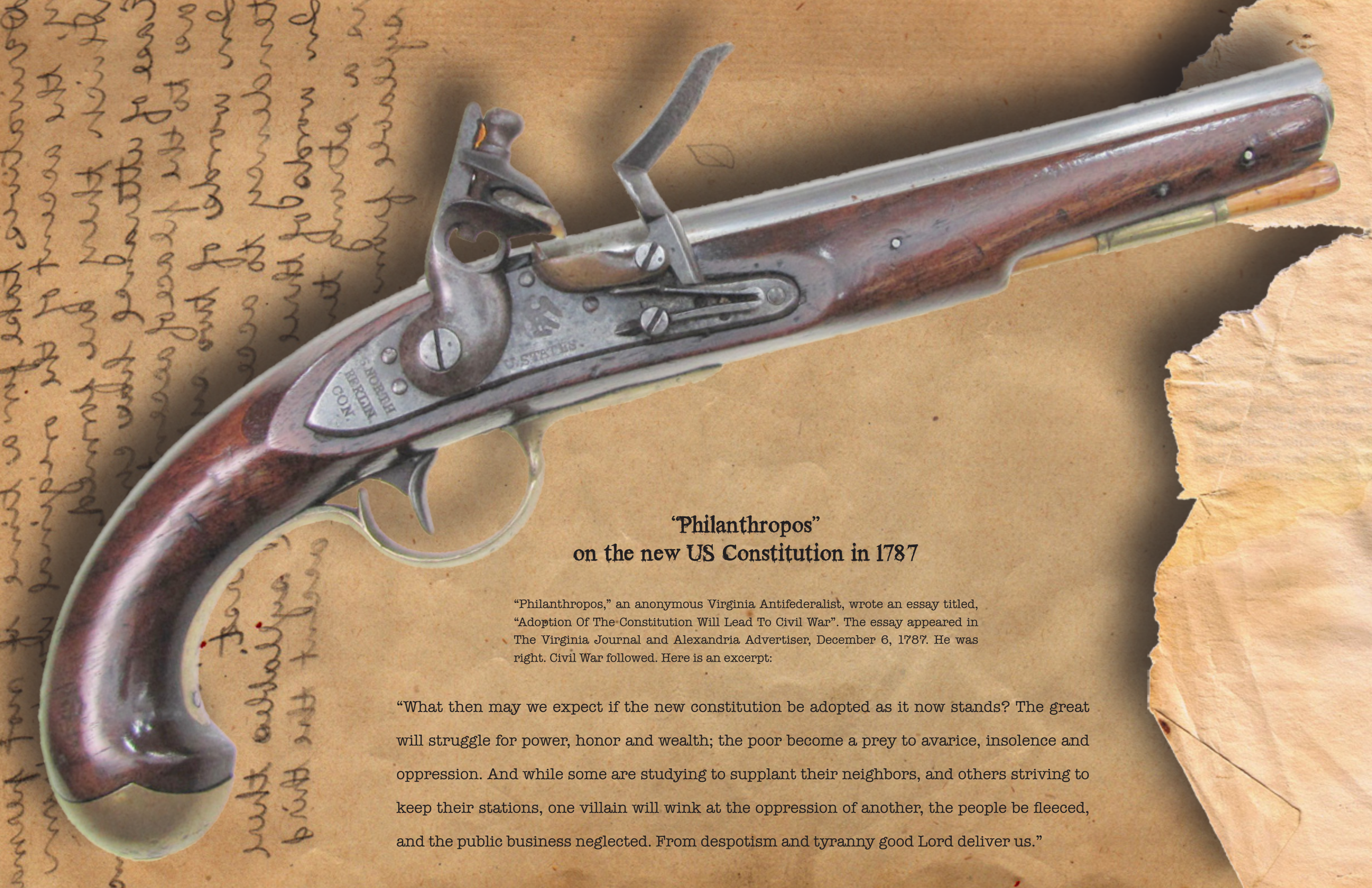
German-American Brigadier General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg (1746–1807) carried these English holster pistols during the American Revolution. Born at Trappe, Pennsylvania and educated in Philadelphia and Europe as a Lutheran minister, Muhlenberg commanded the Eighth Virginia Regiment, a corps composed largely of German-speaking recruits raised in the Shenandoah Valley in 1776.




## From a June 5th, 1788 speech by Patrick Henry

The following excerpt is from a speech by Patrick Henry on June 5th, 1788 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention. It was published as Anti-Federalist Paper No. 4 titled, “Foreign Wars, Civil Wars, and Indian Wars - Three Bugbears”.

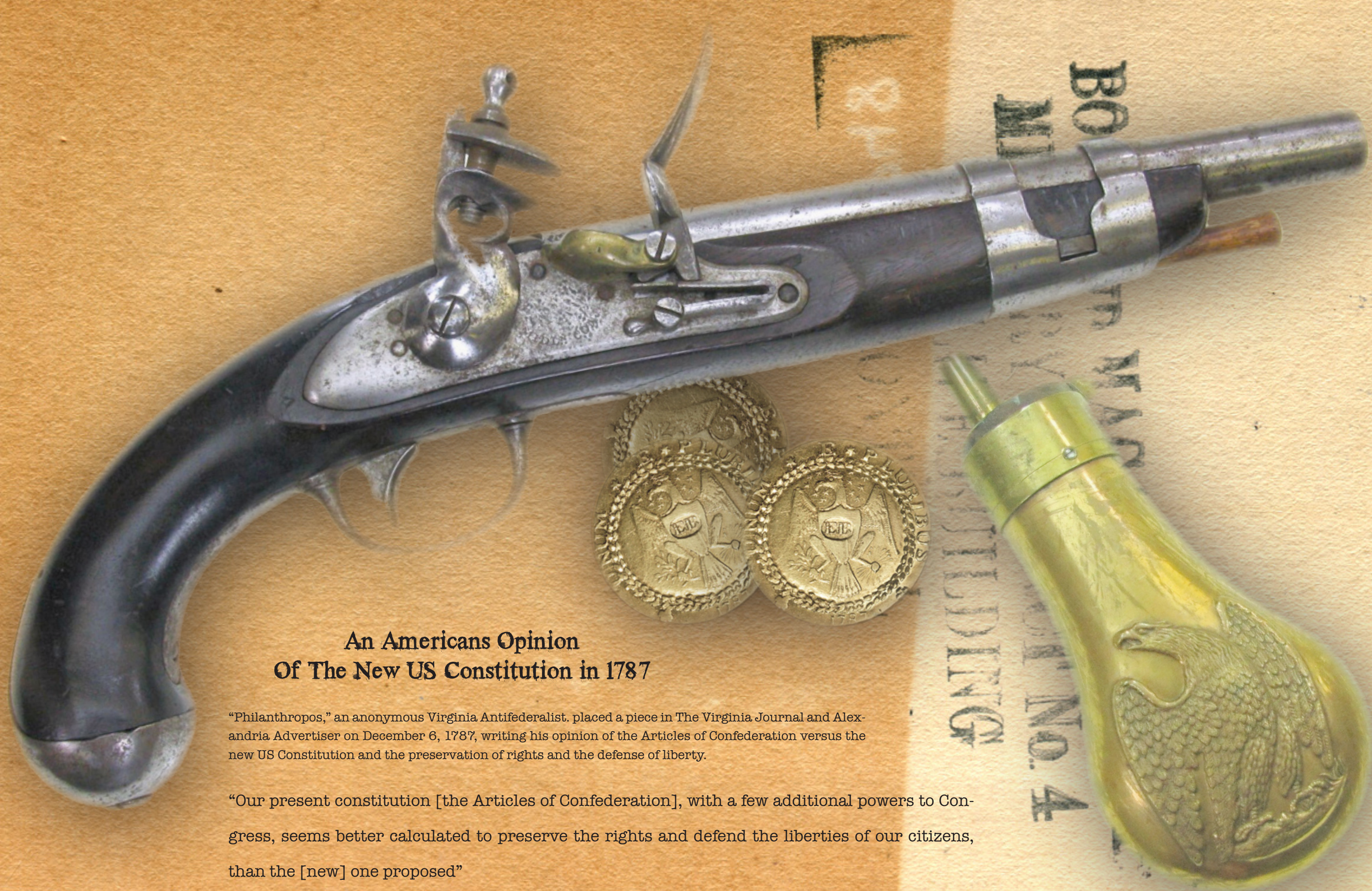
“This Constitution is said to have beautiful features; but when I come to examine these features, Sir, they appear to me horridly frightful: Among other deformities, it has an awful squinting; it squints towards monarchy. And does not this raise indignation in the breast of every American? Your president may easily become King: Your Senate is so perfectly constructed that your dearest rights may be sacrificed by what may be a small minority; and a very small minority may continue forever unchangeably this Government, although horridly defective: Where are your checks in the government?”




## "Philanthropos" on the new US Constitution in 1787

"Philanthropos," an anonymous Virginia Antifederalist, wrote an essay titled, "Adoption Of The Constitution Will Lead To Civil War". The essay appeared in The Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser, December 6, 1787. He was right. Civil War followed. Here is an excerpt:

"What then may we expect if the new constitution be adopted as it now stands? The great will struggle for power, honor and wealth; the poor become a prey to avarice, insolence and oppression. And while some are studying to supplant their neighbors, and others striving to keep their stations, one villain will wink at the oppression of another, the people be fleeced, and the public business neglected. From despotism and tyranny good Lord deliver us."



## An Americans Opinion Of The New US Constitution in 1787

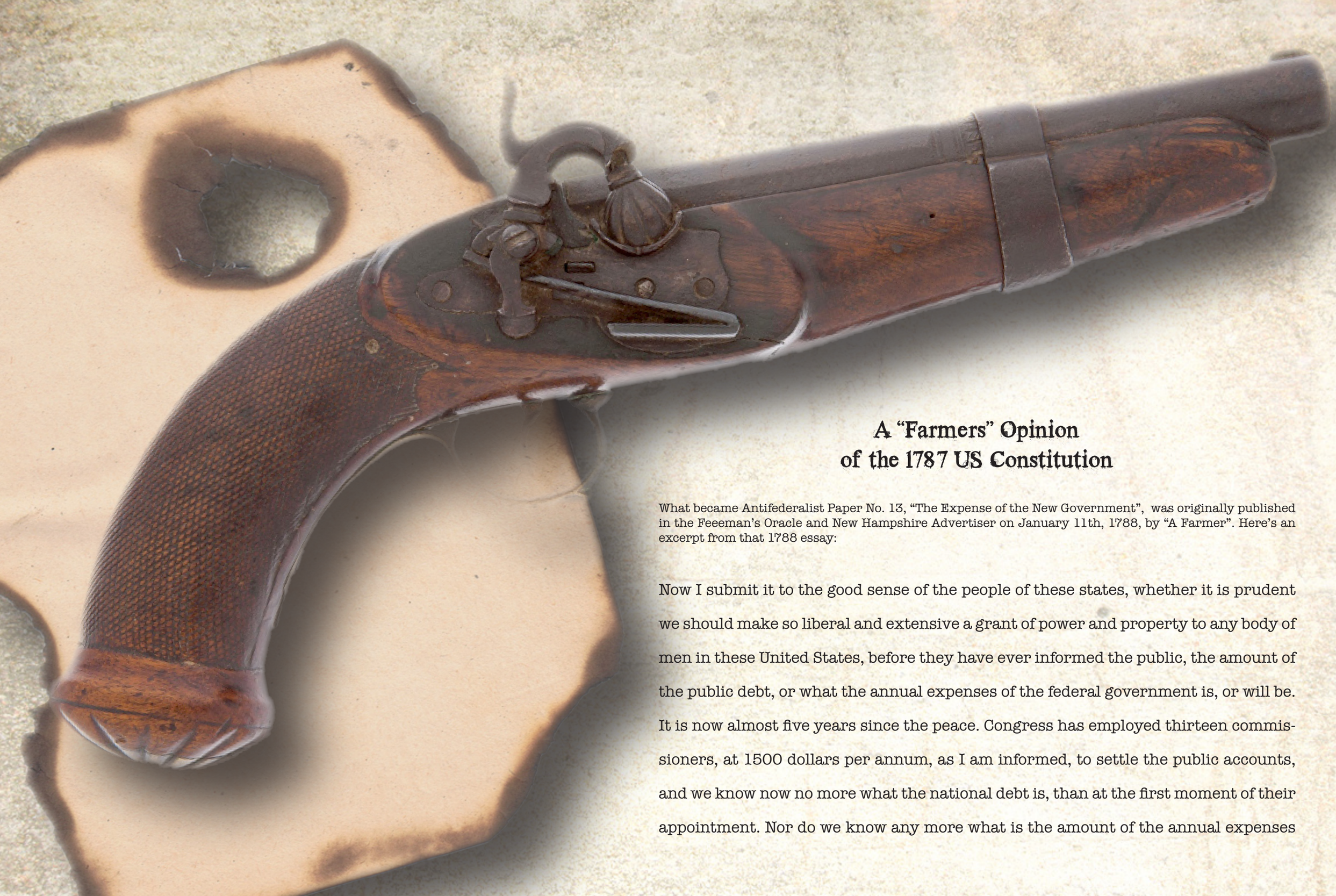
"Philanthropos," an anonymous Virginia Antifederalist. placed a piece in The Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser on December 6, 1787, writing his opinion of the Articles of Confederation versus the new US Constitution and the preservation of rights and the defense of liberty.

"Our present constitution [the Articles of Confederation], with a few additional powers to Congress, seems better calculated to preserve the rights and defend the liberties of our citizens, than the [new] one proposed"

## "Montezuma" on restraining the Lower Classes

"Montezuma" was regarded as a Pennsylvanian and wrote this essay which showed up in the Independent Gazetteer on October 17, 1787. The essay then became Antifederalist Paper No. 9, titled, "A Consolidated Government Is A Tyranny".

Montezuma stated, "We the Aristocratic party of the United States" have a "monarchical, aristocratical democracy." He went on to say that we are "Impressed with a conviction that this constitution is calculated to restrain the influence and power of the Lower Class."



## A "Farmers" Opinion of the 1787 US Constitution

What became Antifederalist Paper No. 13, "The Expense of the New Government", was originally published in the Feeeman's Oracle and New Hampshire Advertiser on January 11th, 1788, by "A Farmer". Here's an excerpt from that 1788 essay:

Now I submit it to the good sense of the people of these states, whether it is prudent we should make so liberal and extensive a grant of power and property to any body of men in these United States, before they have ever informed the public, the amount of the public debt, or what the annual expenses of the federal government is, or will be. It is now almost five years since the peace. Congress has employed thirteen commissioners, at 1500 dollars per annum, as I am informed, to settle the public accounts, and we know now no more what the national debt is, than at the first moment of their appointment. Nor do we know any more what is the amount of the annual expenses

of the federal government, than we do of the empire of China. To grant therefore such an ample power of taxation, and the right of soil, to the amount of millions, upon the recommendation of this honorable Convention, without either knowing the amount of the national debt, or the annual expenses of government, would not argue, in my opinion, the highest degree of prudence.

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Debates erupted throughout the states about whether the new Constitution was an improvement. On one side were the Federalists, who favored the Constitution and a strong central government. The Federalists counted among their number many of the wealthier, propertied, and more educated Americans, including John Adams, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, among others.

On the other side were the Anti-Federalists, who favored a weaker central government in favor of stronger state legislatures. Not all of them liked the Articles of Confederation, but none of them wanted the new Constitution to be ratified. Generally from the poorer classes in the West, but also with the support of patriots like Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry, the Anti-Federalists feared that a stronger national government would one day destroy the liberties Americans had won in the Revolution. They worried that the new Constitution didn't list any specific rights for the people.

The Anti-Federalists lost. We now have a criminal global banking cartel creating our money at interest, a group of criminal corporations running our One-Party, Money-Party electoral system and wars against us and our children that are thinly disguised as wars against terror, drugs and crime. Everything we were warned about over 200 years ago and much, much more has come to fruition. We were fleeced.

The End

SMOKING
IS HEALTHIER THAN
FASCISM